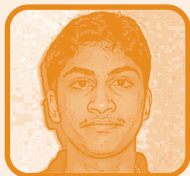


SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



Respect  
*Voices & Choices*

# Respect

## Contents

**From the Mayor | 2**

**From the Chief | 3**

**About Respect | 5**

**SPD Policy & Values | 6**

**Stopped and Questioned By Police? | 10**



# A Youth Guide to Police Practices

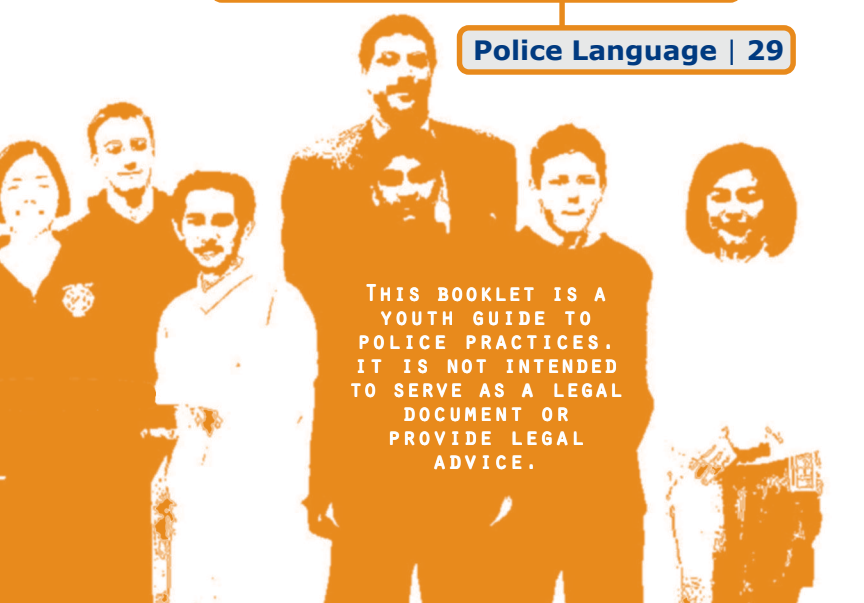
**Dangers of Firearms | 12**

**If You're Arrested | 14**

**Laws to Know | 17**

**Handling Difficult Situations | 28**

**Police Language | 29**



THIS BOOKLET IS A  
YOUTH GUIDE TO  
POLICE PRACTICES.  
IT IS NOT INTENDED  
TO SERVE AS A LEGAL  
DOCUMENT OR  
PROVIDE LEGAL  
ADVICE.



# Mayor

Everyone wants to feel safe in their neighborhood. Feeling safe means you are comfortable at home, at the park, or walking down the street to the bus stop. It means not worrying if there is illegal activity happening around you. It also means feeling comfortable when a police officer is nearby or talking to you. The Seattle Police are here to serve and protect you.

This guide is a way to educate youth and promote stronger relationships between young people and the men and women of the Seattle Police Department. Over the past year, police officers and youth from the community have worked on this booklet and have started a dialogue about

what respect means. There is valuable information inside these pages about police practices and basic laws you should know. You will learn what police are thinking when interacting with youth, and be provided with the tools to better communicate with officers in any situation.

Respect is key in any relationship. Taking the time to understand each other builds a positive foundation in a relationship. This guide is another step to building respect.

Sincerely,

GREG NICKELS  
Mayor of Seattle

## A Message from the

# Chief



The men and women of the Seattle Police Department take great pride in providing a safe community for the citizens of Seattle, especially the young people of this city.

We are here to protect and serve by preventing crime, enforcing the law and providing public safety services – such as publishing this booklet.

This guide is to provide you with useful information about police practices and help you make smart decisions when you come in contact with a police officer for any reason.

I encourage you to read it, share it with your family and friends. Together, we can strengthen our relationship, and break down barriers that may exist between police officers, youth and others – helping all of us to keep our community safe.

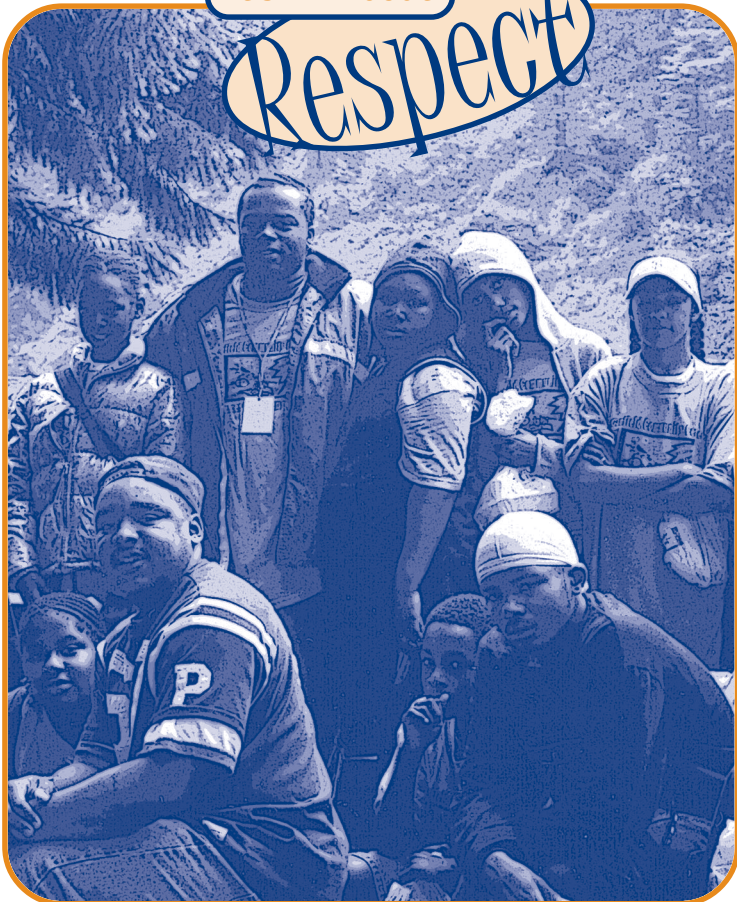
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "R. G. Kerlikowske". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

R. GIL KERLIKOWSKE  
Chief of Police

It's All About

# Respect



The most important thing you need to understand when you come in contact with a police officer is **respect**.

You can make choices about how you interact with police. Think about how you would want to be treated if you are in the police officer's place. We all want to be treated with common courtesy and respect. If you and the police are respectful, both of you are going to get a better response from each other.

What you may think is unfair or believe to be harassment may be law enforcement procedures necessary for the conduct of an investigation. Do not jump to conclusions. Ask the police officer for an explanation of what's happening. You can always assert your rights and still be respectful if you feel differently about the explanation.

**Here are suggestions to help ensure safe and respectful behavior when you come in contact with the police:**

- Follow the directions you are given.
- Keep your hands visible, and avoid sudden movements. Police won't know if you are trying to hide something, going for a weapon or are just nervous.
- Do not jump to conclusions.
- Wait and listen for the reason you are being stopped. You will be told.
- Understand your attitude may send a message – either good or bad.

## SPD Policy & Values

The Seattle Police Department is committed to the safety and well-being of young people, and values the relationship and goodwill we have built over the years between police officers and youth. We take great pride in our work to provide exceptional police services, and use best practices to further improve on basic police skills for all citizens – young and old.

One in particular we take great pride is our leadership against biased policing, which is when police officers allow their biases and opinions of race, ethnicity or national origin to influence their police work when conducting citizen and traffic stops.

### **Our Policy** – *Seattle Police Officers Shall:*

- Be courteous and professional.
- Introduce him- or herself to the citizen and state the reason for the stop as soon as it is safe and practical. In traffic stops, do the same before asking the driver for license and registration.
- Ensure the stop is no longer than necessary to take appropriate action for the known or suspected offense, and that the citizen understands the purpose of the stop.
- Answer any questions the citizen may have, including explaining options for traffic citation disposition, if relevant.
- Provide name and badge number when requested in writing or on a business card.

## Our Values



### Best Practices in Policing

Use best practices, including officer safety and performance-based accountability, to provide progressive and responsive police services to crime victims, witnesses, and all members of the community.

### Ethics and Integrity

Foster an organizational culture that values integrity, accountability, ethical decision making and respect for civil and constitutional rights.

### Community Partnership

Strengthen links with all community members and associations through open communications, mutual responsibility, and a commitment to customer service.

### Identify, Prioritize and Solve Problems

Identify and prioritize crime prevention and law enforcement challenges using a flexible problem-solving approach that achieves results.

### Management and Organizational Efficiency and Effectiveness

Structure the organization to support the SPD mission, and field a well-trained sworn and civilian workforce which uses technology, training equipment and research strategically and effectively.

## What is Respect?



"IF YOU ARE POLITE WITH OTHERS, EVEN IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THEM, THEN YOU ARE SHOWING THEM RESPECT."

- **SEAN**, SPD OFFICER

"RESPECT IS THE IDEA THAT WHETHER YOU AND I AGREE, WE WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND ONE ANOTHER."

- **ANITA**, STUDENT

"TREATING PEOPLE LIKE YOU WANT TO BE TREATED. IGNORING MEDIA STEREOTYPES AND PERSONAL BIAS.

REMAINING PROFESSIONAL IN THE FACE OF HOSTILITY AND ADVERSITY. COOPERATION WITHOUT AGGRESSION. THINKING BEFORE SPEAKING OR ACTING."

-**BRYAN**, SPD OFFICER

"A MUTUAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO PARTIES, YOUNG ADULTS AND POLICE, TO COOPERATE AND WORK TOGETHER FOR THE GREATER GOOD OF ONE'S SELF AND COMMUNITY."

-**ROBERT**, STUDENT

"ACKNOWLEDGING EACH OTHERS' DIFFERENCES AND TRYING TO FIND POSITIVE SIMILARITIES THAT CAN BE USED TO ACHIEVE SIMILAR GOALS, PEACE AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING. BY SETTING ASIDE PREJUDICES AND STEREOTYPES, YOUTH AND POLICE CAN CREATE HEALTHY, LONG LASTING RELATIONSHIPS THAT CAN ALSO INFLUENCE THE YOUNGER GENERATIONS."

- **MADISON**, STUDENT

"AS AN OFFICER, RESPECT IS WHEN YOU CONTACT A YOUTH AND THEN TAKE THE TIME TO LISTEN TO THEIR SIDE. THE YOUTH IN TURN LISTENS TO YOU EXPLAIN WHY SOMETHING IS HAPPENING. SOMETIMES IT'S NOT WHAT THE YOUTH WANTS TO HEAR, BUT AT LEAST YOU TOOK THE TIME TO EXPLAIN AND DIDN'T JUST BLOW THEM OFF."

- **LINDA**, SPD DETECTIVE

"HAVING RESPECT IS A GIFT I VALUE. RECEIVING RESPECT IS A GIFT I CHERISH. THIS IS HOW I RESPECT OTHERS, AND NOT BY THEIR RACE, GENDER, RELIGION, OR THEIR SKIN COLOR. BE KIND AND GIVE RESPECT, BECAUSE OUR GENERATION WILL BE FOLLOWING IN YOUR FOOTSTEPS"

- **KAOLEE**, STUDENT



## Stopped and Questioned by the Police?

There are many reasons why you may be stopped and questioned by the police. Every situation is different.

Checking parks, playfields, beaches, and community centers is all part of a police officer's regular duties. The police are supposed to make sure there are no crimes going on where many youth like to spend their time. It's also possible that the police officer received a call about some crime in a place just before you got there and has to find out if you saw anything or are in trouble.

Whatever the reasons, the police officer needs your cooperation.

Traffic stops are when police officers pull people over to investigate a traffic violation or other kinds of activities requiring attention. Stops for minor infractions such as faulty headlights, bald tires, and missing

license plates are legal and legitimate. Remember that the enforcement of traffic laws help keep everyone safe.

When you see the emergency lights and/or hear the siren, remain calm and safely pull over to the right side of the road. Stay in your vehicle and keep your hands visible. Follow the directions of the police officer.

Washington law requires drivers to show their license, registration and proof of insurance upon request from a police officer.

Traffic stops are one of the most dangerous situation for police officers. If you are stopped at night, turn on an interior car light for visibility and safety. If there are several people in the car being stopped, the police officer will often request additional police assistance for everyone's safety.

Calling for “backup” is a routine procedure.

Be honest with the police, and ask for an explanation if something is unclear. If you are issued a citation, you have the opportunity to contest the citation in court after the fact. Accepting or signing the citation is not an admission of guilt. Failing to sign a citation may result in arrest.



## Dangers of Firearms

All guns are deadly. Hundreds of young people throughout the nation are killed accidentally by firearms every year.

Guns should always be stored in places that are secured and out of children's reach. Unless you have proper training, you can easily kill yourself or anyone else by handling or playing with a gun.

**Never point a gun, toy gun or a gun-like device.** Police officers are trained to react to an immediate threat to themselves and to the lives of others, and sometimes with deadly force. They do not know if what you are holding is a real gun or not. Some guns are equipped with laser targeting, so never point any type of laser device at the police.

If you are stopped by a police officer and you have a weapon, put your hands in the air and tell the police officer what you have and where it is located.

**Do not pull the weapon out or reach for it for any reason.**

It is a felony for anyone under the age of 18 to own, possess or control a firearm of any kind for any reason in Seattle or in the state of Washington.

If you are tried as an adult, you can be charged with **Unlawful Possession of a Firearm** in which the maximum penalty is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. If you are prosecuted for Unlawful Possession of a Firearm, your sentence is at least 10 days detention and up to 12 months of community supervision. You can also be charged with **Menacing**, or the unlawful display of a weapon, even if it is not pointed at a person.

Even if you hold a gun while looking at it, playing with it, or keep it in a school locker, a gym bag, or place in the bushes, you are still literally in control and in possession of a gun.

## What if you give your friend a gun and they end up hurting or fatally shooting someone?

Because you gave your friend the gun used to commit a crime, you could face serious legal consequences. If you are 16 or 17 years old, and charged with a serious violent crime such as murder, assault, robbery, rape, kidnap and arson, or any felony with a firearm, you are automatically placed in the adult system, even if you do not have a criminal history.

### If you are faced with a weapon:

- Stay calm. Leave if possible.
- Avoid rushing or agitating the individual.
- Focus on the individual – not the weapon.
- Use words to negotiate. Step back and buy time.
- Immediately report the incident to the police by calling 911. Provide the dispatcher with a detailed description of the individual with the gun.

## Weapons-Free Zones

All public schools in the city of Seattle are **Weapons-Free Zones**.

If you are caught with any weapon at school, you are automatically suspended and face a \$1,000 fine or one year in jail – or both.

If you are caught a second time with a weapon, you are expelled from all public schools in Seattle, in addition to the fine and/or jail time.

## If You're Arrested

If you are arrested -- whether or not you are guilty -- go with the police officer. Make your defense in court. You have the right to remain silent, and can choose to tell the police officer nothing except your name, age and address.

You can ask to talk to a lawyer and do so by phone after being taken into custody. You can also choose not to talk to the police until your lawyer is present. If you are arrested for a jailable offense and can't pay for a lawyer, you have the right to a free lawyer.

If the police have a search warrant, you can ask to see it. Whether or not there is a warrant to search you or your property, you can protect your rights by making it clear that you do not agree to any search. If the police continue their search, do not physically resist.

If you are under 18, police are required to contact your parents or guardians following your arrest.

If you do not want them to be called, you will most likely be detained longer until someone else comes to pick you up.

When a person is arrested and held in custody, the prosecutor may request the person be held until charges are filed. Within 24 hours of the arrest, a judge must decide whether the person will be held in custody on the basis of probable cause. If a person is held, the prosecutor must file charges within 72 hours of the initial arrest, or the person is released.

If the prosecutor files charges, the person will be arraigned – formally charged with a crime before the court. A judge decides whether the accused will remain in custody or be released on bail, bond, personal recognizance or court-imposed conditions.

If the charges are not filed, the person is released. If charges are filed, the accused is summoned to return to court.

The accused is entitled to a lawyer or one is appointed by the court in any hearings before the court. If you need legal assistance, representation or advice on any legal or law-related matter, contact the King County Office of Public Defense. There are numerous legal services available at little or no cost.

## Miranda Rights

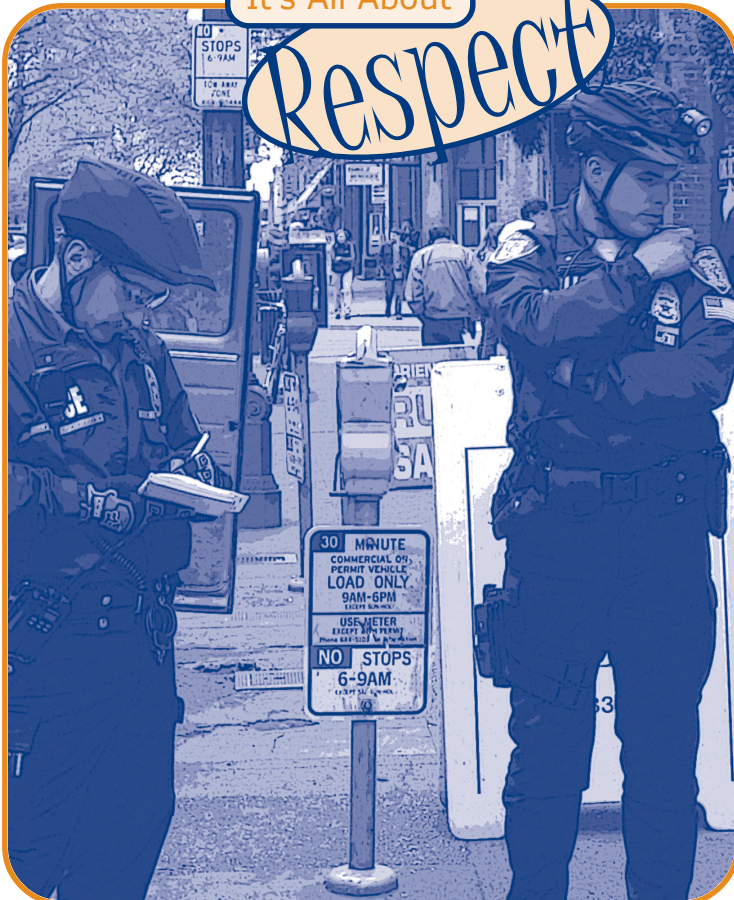
- You have the right to remain silent.
- Anything you say can be used against you in a court of law.
- You have the right to talk to a lawyer and have him/her with you while you are questioned.
- If you cannot afford to hire a lawyer, one will be appointed to represent you before any questioning, if you wish.
- Do you understand each of these rights as I have explained them to you?

**WAIVER:** *If you consent to a waiver of your Miranda Rights, either verbally, in writing or by continuing to answer questions, the police may proceed with questioning. Any evidence may be used against you in court.*

**FOR JUVENILES ONLY:** *If you are under the age of 18, anything you say can be used against you in a juvenile court prosecution for a juvenile offense, and can also be used against you in an adult court criminal prosecution if the juvenile court decides that you are to be tried as an adult.*

It's All About

Respect



## Laws to Know

*The following is a quick guide to the city and state laws that are the most useful for young people to know. When you know the law, it is easier to make decisions that will keep you out of trouble and help you better understand the police officers' point of view.*

### ... When in a Vehicle

Attempting to Elude a Police Vehicle | 18  
Bus Conduct | 18  
Driving Under the Influence | 19  
Driving Without a License | 19  
Graduated, Intermediate Drivers License Restrictions | 20  
Racing/Reckless Driving | 20  
Speeding | 20  
Exceeding Reasonable Speed | 21  
Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission | 21  
Traffic Stops | 21

### ... When in School

Smoking | 23  
Searches on School Campuses, Lockers | 23  
Truancy/Cutting School | 23  
Bullying | 23

### ... When at Home, Public Places

Domestic/Family Violence | 24  
Hate Crimes | 24  
Rape, Sexual Assault and Dating Violence | 24  
Robbery | 25  
Trespassing | 25  
Possession of Marijuana | 26  
Purchasing Liquor | 26  
Identification | 26  
Theft, Shoplifting and Carprowing | 27  
Unreasonable Noise | 27

**NOTE: RCW** stands for Revised Code of Washington. **SMC** stands for Seattle Municipal Code. RCWs are state laws and SMCs are City Ordinances. Both are laws when in the city of Seattle.

### Attempting to Elude a Police Vehicle

(RCW 46.61.024)

Any driver who fails or refuses to immediately bring a vehicle to a stop and who drives the vehicle in a reckless manner while attempting to elude a pursuing police vehicle after being signaled to stop by emergency lights, siren, voice or hand signal can be guilty of a felony.

The Department of Licensing will revoke the license or permit of anyone found guilty of attempting to elude a police vehicle.

### Bus Conduct

(RCW 9.91.025)

Bus drivers have a demanding and stressful job. They need to focus their attention on driving and getting you and the other passengers to where you need to go – safely and on time. Be respectful of others and be mindful of how you conduct your-self on the bus.

The following rules apply to public transportation such as Metro, Sound Transit and Pierce County Transit.

■ Don't smoke, litter, spit or disturb others with loud, raucous, unruly, harmful, or harassing behavior.

■ Fighting, cussing, swearing, and throwing objects are distractions to the bus driver and affect the safety and comfort of other riders.

■ Don't play your radio, CD or DVD players unless earphones are used.

■ Destroying, defacing, damaging, tagging, scratching, etching, or breaking any part of a bus is illegal. Tagging inconveniences other riders and creates an eye sore.

In addition, harassing or interfering with the bus driver while he/she is in control of the bus is a felony and negatively impacts public safety.

## Driving Under the Influence

(RCW 11.56.020)

If you are under 21 years old and are driving while under the influence of intoxicants and have a blood alcohol level of .02 percent or higher you can be charged with **Driving Under the Influence** in a court of law.

Police officers are also trained to recognize people who are under the influence of marijuana.

If the odor of alcohol or marijuana is in your car, the police officer is required to determine if you are drunk or high before they let you drive away. The odor of alcohol or marijuana can provide probable cause in certain situations.

**The bottom line:** illegal and irresponsible alcohol and drug-related behavior by persons of any age could result in a felony or misdemeanors conviction, loss of property and loss of life.

## Driving Without a License

(SMC 11.20.010)

Driving without a license is a crime. A conviction can get you jail time and fines.

If you are driving a vehicle and you are stopped, you must show the police officer a valid driver's license. If you do not have a valid license, you can legally be arrested. If you have forgotten your license or have misplaced it, show the police officer an identification card instead. This allows the police officer to verify your driver's status and give you a citation instead of arresting you.

If you refuse to show any kind of identification, do not identify yourself, lie about your name, sign the wrong name, or refuse to sign the citation, your vehicle may be impounded and you can be arrested and charged with **Making a False or Misleading Statement to a Public Servant or Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer**.



## Graduated, Intermediate Drivers License Restrictions

(SMC 11.20.060)

Certain restrictions apply when you are issued an intermediate drivers license.

■ You may not drive a vehicle with a passenger under 20, unless they are your spouse or are blood-related family members, for the first six months of your intermediate drivers license until you reach 18 years of age.

■ Once the first six months has passed or you reach 18, you may drive with no more than three passengers under 20. You may not drive between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m., unless you are with a parent, guardian or a licensed driver older than 25.

These restrictions, primarily for your safety, are lifted if you have a safe and good driving record.

## Racing/Reckless Driving

(SMC 11.56.120)

Racing is a willful and irresponsible behavior. It disregards your safety, the safety of others and the community.

If you race with one or more vehicles on the highway, street, alley, or road, you can be charged with **Reckless Driving**. This charge is a serious traffic offense and a crime. You may not be able to keep your driver's license and your car insurance rates will drastically increase.

## Speeding

(SMC 11.52.040)

Legally, you can be given a speeding ticket for going 1-mile per hour over the posted speed limit. Ticket cost is determined by the posted speed limit and how fast over the limit you were. Your speed can be determined by pacing, radar or laser device.

## Exceeding Reasonable Speed

(SMC 11.52.020)

When certain driving conditions exist, you can also get a speeding ticket even if you are going less than the posted speed limit. These conditions include inclement weather such as rain, snow and ice. Other conditions are school zones, street repair, construction sites, and areas of heavy pedestrian and vehicle traffic.

## Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission

(RCW 9A.56.070)

Taking a vehicle without the permission of the owner or the person left in charge of the vehicle can result in an **Auto Theft** charge. If you are the passenger in a stolen vehicle, you can also be charged with auto theft. If you suspect a vehicle is stolen, do not get in.

Here are some obvious signs of a stolen vehicle:

- Extra license plates inside the vehicle.
- There is no key in the ignition, and the vehicle is running.
- The ignition is covered up with a towel or rag.
- The steering column is cracked or damaged.

## Traffic Stops

(RCW 46.61.021)

Traffic stops are one of the most dangerous duties for the police officer, especially at night.

Because of the possible dangers, other police officers will often respond to the scene. They may pass by or stay with the police officer conducting the stop. If there are several people in the car, it is routine procedure to call for backup.



Getting stopped for what a driver may consider a minor infraction such as darkly tinted windows, inoperative equipment, or failing to signal before a turn are legitimate reasons to stop a vehicle. It is the job of police officers to enforce all traffic codes.

Police officers may stop a motorist for the following reasons:

- Traffic violations.
- Probable cause to make an arrest.
- Reasonable suspicion of a criminal activity based on personal observations and information from other police officers, the police radio or a witness citizen.
- Outstanding warrants.

**“Pretext of Profile Stops”** are when a police officer claims a stop is for a traffic violation, but has other motives such as a stop based solely on race.

These kinds of stops are against Seattle Police Department policy and may also be illegal. In addition, Seattle Police are required to document and justify their actions when citing someone for a violation or arresting someone for a crime.

Signing a ticket does not mean you are admitting guilt or agree with the police officer. It means that you acknowledge receiving the ticket, and agree to either go to court to contest the ticket or pay the ticket at a later date.

If you refuse to sign the ticket, you can be arrested. If you do not respond within 15 days, the fine increases.

### Smoking

(RCW 70.155.080)

Schools do not allow smoking on campus.

A person under 18 who attempts to purchase, possess or obtain cigarettes or tobacco products is committing a civil infraction.

The penalty is up to four hours of community service, a monetary fine or both. The court may even order you to attend a “Quit Smoking” class.

### Searches on School Campuses, Lockers

(RCW 70.155.080)

Washington State law authorizes school principals to search students, their belongings and school lockers at any time, without prior notice if they have reasonable suspicion to believe a student has violated a law or school rules. You have no rights to privacy with regard to school lockers.

### Truancy/Cutting School

(RCW 28A.225.010)

Under the Washington State Compulsory School Attendance Laws, also known as the “Becca Bill,” it is mandatory for all children between eight and 18 years old to attend school. In addition, if a child is six to seven years of age and is enrolled in a public school by their parent, the law is also applicable to them.

By law, a school district must file a truancy petition when there are seven unexcused absences in one month or ten unexcused absences in one year. If you are deemed to be truant, you and your parents can be held accountable.

### Bullying

If you are labeled a “bully” you could possibly be charged with the following crimes: harassment, threats, robbery, theft, and assault. So treat people like you want to be treated.

## Domestic/Family Violence

(RCW 94.44.040)

Domestic and family violence is an epidemic and a crime. Battering is the violence committed in these crimes. Battering is a pattern of behavior of abusing power and control over another person through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence.

## Hate Crimes

(SMC 12A.060.115)

Hate crimes are criminal acts, committed against someone because of his or her race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, age, or gender. Hate crimes are actions motivated by prejudice.

Hate crimes also include crimes against property, such as arson or vandalism, particularly those directed against community centers or houses of worship.

In a hate crime, the victim is selected because of a characteristic that he/she cannot change.

## Rape, Sexual Assault & Dating Violence

(RCW 94.44.040)

Anyone can be a victim of rape, sexual assault and dating violence. These crimes occur with increasing frequency, but remain one of the less reported crimes.

■ Rape is an act of sexual intercourse with a male or female, without consent and where force or violence is used or threatened.

■ Sexual assault is the touching, feeling of another person without consent.

■ Dating violence is a threat or an act of violence by at least one member of an unmarried couple on the other member, within the context of dating or courtship.

## Robbery

(RCW 9A.56.200)

Robbery is when a person unlawfully takes any property from another person or in the presence of that person against his/her will, by the use or threatened use of force, violence or fear of injury.

If you are with a person who commits a robbery, you can be charged as an accessory to robbery.

## Trespassing

(SMC 12A.08.040)

Some businesses enter trespassing contracts that allow the police on behalf of the owner, to warn and remove people who are trespassing on their property. Most violation of park codes are criminal violations that can result in either being banned from a park for up to 30 days, detention, jail time or fines.

Patrolling parks, playfields, beaches and community centers and ensuring these places are safe is a major part of a police officer's responsibility.

Most public places have certain hours of operation that are posted around the main entrance. In the city of Seattle, most public parks close between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Anyone in the park between those hours can be found guilty of **Trespassing**. There are also rules against drinking alcohol and other disruptive and dangerous activities.



## Possession of Marijuana

(RCW 69.50.401)

Possession of marijuana is a crime. Having less than 40 grams or about the weight of two packs of cigarettes is a criminal violation. If convicted, you can be detained, serve jail time or pay fines. The minimum penalty is one day in jail and a \$250 fine. The maximum penalty can be as much as 90 days in jail and a \$500 fine.

If you are in possession of more than 40 grams of marijuana, you can be charged with a felony crime and could go to prison for more than one year.

## Purchasing Liquor

(SMC 12A.24.100)

It is unlawful for anyone under 21 years old to possess, consume or acquire liquor.

You cannot have an open or unopened container of beer, wine, wine cooler, or any other intoxicant beverage in your possession or around your immediate surrounding.

You may, with parental and/or legal guardian present, drink liquor for medicinal purposes as prescribed by a medical doctor or for religious purposes.

## Identification

(SMC 12A.24.130)  
It is also illegal to use another person's identification, give a fake or altered identification, or represent yourself as a person of at least 21 years old for the purpose of obtaining liquor from a store clerk, bartender or an establishment that serves adults over 21 years old or for the sole purpose of getting into that establishment.

## Theft, Shoplifting & Carcrowing

(SMC 12A.08.060)

Shoplifting or stealing property or services is considered **Theft**. Depending on the value of the stolen item, the degree of theft is considered:

- Under \$250—3<sup>rd</sup> degree
- \$250 to \$1,500—2<sup>nd</sup> degree
- Over \$1,500—1<sup>st</sup> degree

If you are with another person who shoplifts, you may also be charged with shoplifting if you know that the person has shoplifted, or if you are helping the shoplifter commit the crime. In certain situations, your parents can be considered liable for your shoplifting.

Store employees and security guards have the authority to hold you for shoplifting until a police officer arrives. If you are stopped for stealing something and you use any force or threat to get away, you can be charged with **Robbery**.

## Unreasonable Noise (SMC 25.08.500)

**Unreasonable Noise** is enforced in the city of Seattle. Unreasonable noise includes all sounds and human voices, amplified or not, around residential properties and including sounds of motor vehicles or portable sound systems that can be heard 75 feet away, between the daily hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

It is illegal to knowingly cause, make or allow unreasonable noise that disturbs another and refuse or purposefully fail to stop when ordered to do so by a police officer. If convicted, you can face fines or even jail time.

# Handling Difficult Situations

## Conflict Management

Separate yourself from the problem.

Focus on interests, not positions.  
What do you want? What's going on and/or being said right now?

Think about options that will sound good to both sides.

Use objective criteria to ensure that the outcome is fair.

## Anger Management

**Think about how you feel now:**

Calm down. Take deep breaths.  
Count backwards slowly.  
Talk to yourself in a positive way.

**Solve the problem:**

Think about possible solutions.  
For each solution, decide if it's safe, fair, legal, and will it work?  
Choose a solution and go with it.  
If it's not working, start over.

**Think about it later:**

Why was I angry? What did I do?  
What worked or didn't work?  
What would I do differently?

## Surviving Crime

If you have been victimized, call 911. Everyday, people experience violent crimes such as rape, domestic violence, assault, child abuse, and hate crimes.

These events often leave people with multiple needs that go beyond bringing a suspect to justice.

The police officer will make sure you are safe, and question you about what happened. The police officer will also help you get to the hospital, and get you in touch with counseling providers.

## Dating & Abuse

**The following are signs of abuse:**

- Insults you in public or private
- Checks up on where you've been
- Puts down your friends/family
- Says jealousy is a sign of love
- Destroys your things
- Threatens to hurt you, your family
- Is violent towards you or hits you

*If you think you are being abused, understand that you are not to blame and should not be ashamed to ask for help. Tell a friend or family member, or call 911.*

# Police Language

## Arrest Warrant

A written order directing the arrest of an individual.

## Crime

An act in violation of local, state and federal penal laws.

## Custody

An immediate charge and control over a person by a police officer.

## Force

The amount of force used by police officers necessary to protect themselves and others who might be armed and dangerous.

## Informal Contact

A voluntary conversation between a police officer and individual who chooses to engage in the conversation.

## Infraction

A violation of law not punishable by imprisonment. Minor traffic offenses are generally considered infractions.

## Investigative Detention, Terry Stop

When a police officer needs reasonable suspicion to stop and question a person on foot or in a vehicle for a short period of time.

## Probable Cause

When police officer have reasons to believe a person has committed a crime.

## Protective Frisk, Pat Down

When a police officer has articulable and reasonable suspicion to believe the person is armed, and pats down a person's outer clothing or their personal possessions to check for weapons.

## Questioning

When a police officer questions any individual of a crime, a suspect of a crime or the person arrested of the crime.

## Reasonable Suspicion

When a police officer has more than "just a hunch" or a specific fact to believe a person has committed or is about to commit a crime.

## Search Incident to Arrest

An act to search a person, including the person's belongings and the area within reach of where the person was, who has been arrested without a search warrant.

## Search Warrant

A written document that orders a specific location to be searched for items, which if found, can be used in court as evidence.

## Violation

An unlawful act committed on a person, property or rights of another.

It's All About

# Respect



"**RESPECT** IS SOMETHING BOTH PEOPLE HAVE TO KNOW AND CARE ABOUT. NO ONE SHOULD JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS BASED ON HOW SOMEONE IS DRESSED OR BECAUSE OF SOMEONE DOING THEIR JOB. IT IS WHERE BOTH POLICE AND TEENAGERS UNDERSTAND WHERE THE OTHER ONE IS COMING FROM AND THINKING. IT IS LEAVING BEHIND PREJUDICES AND HEARING A POLICE OFFICER OR TEENAGER OUT, DESPITE ANOTHER OPINION."

-**MONICA**, *STUDENT*



**"RESPECT** CAN TAKE PLACE WHEN THE YOUTH AND POLICE OFFICER ARE IN A TERRY STOP OR AN ARREST SITUATION. DURING THESE CONTACTS MY **RESPECT** IS EXHIBITED BY TREATING THE YOUTH AS A UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS SPECIFIC RIGHTS, AND I WILL NOT KNOWINGLY EMBARRASS OR TALK DOWN TO THEM.

**RESPECT** FROM THE YOUTH CAN BE EXHIBITED BY COMPLYING WITH MY ORDERS (SO I CAN PROTECT SAFETY OF THE SITUATION), BEING RESPONSIVE TO MY QUESTIONS, AND ALLOWING ME TO COMPLETE MY INVESTIGATION WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH THE REASONABLE STEPS I AM TAKING TO DETERMINE THE TRUTH."

**-JAMES, SPD LIEUTENANT**

## How's the Booklet?

Please take a moment to answer the questions below so we can continue to provide useful information and know our readers.

### How old are you?

- ☐ Under 12
- ☐ Between 13 and 17
- ☐ Over 18

### How useful is the booklet?

- ☐ Very useful
- ☐ Somewhat useful
- ☐ Not useful

### Have you ever come in contact with police?

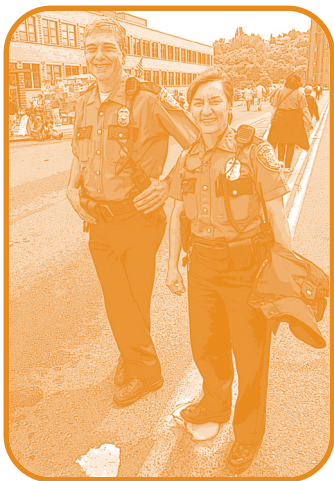
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

### Other comments?

---

---

---



## Thank you for your time.

Send response to:

**Seattle Police Department**  
Office of the Chief

*Respect* Book

610 Fifth Avenue  
Seattle WA 98104

**Or:** Complete our online survey at  
[www.cityofseattle.net/police/youth/](http://www.cityofseattle.net/police/youth/)



## Thanking Police, Have Concerns?

If you come in contact with a police officer or a department employee for any reason, and would like to thank the person or have a complaint against the individual, you may file in person, by phone, mail, e-mail, or use the online form.

### Office of Professional Accountability

Seattle Police Headquarters  
610 Fifth Avenue  
Seattle WA 98104  
e-mail: [opa@seattle.gov](mailto:opa@seattle.gov)  
(206) 684-8797

The information you need to provide includes a description of what happened, the date, time, location of the incident, the name of the Seattle Police Department employee, and name(s) of any other people involved.

## Acknowledgements

### Published By:

Seattle Police Department  
Assistant Chief Nicholas Metz  
OPA Director Sam Pailca  
Lieutenant John Hayes  
Managing Editor  
Gina SantoDomingo  
Associate Editor  
Officer Bryan Clenna  
Designer Shanna Christie

### Special Thanks:

Seattle Youth Advisory Council  
King County  
Prosecuting Attorney  
King County  
Office of Public Defense  
Seattle Public Schools  
Seattle Youth Involvement Network

### Printed By:

City of Seattle Print Shop -2003

### More Copies?

Call (206) 684-5577

# Respect

**respect** vt (1560) \ri-spekt\ n **1:** a: to consider worthy of high regard; consideration, honor: ESTEEM b: to refrain from interfering with **2:** to have reference to: CONCERN **3:** the giving particular consideration to; hence, care; caution. **4.** pl. An expression of respect of deference; regards **5.** Reputation; repute. **6.** Particular; point of view; **7.** Consideration; motive; interest. To the



City of Seattle

Seattle Police Department

610 Fifth Avenue, Seattle WA 98104

[SPDInformation@seattle.gov](mailto:SPDInformation@seattle.gov)

[www.cityofseattle.net/police](http://www.cityofseattle.net/police)